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THE LEADING NEWSPAPER OF
LINCOLN COUNTY

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side whether it would select the dele-
gates directly or should call a primary
In some counties of the state one
course was pursued and in other coun-
ties the other. In King county the
committee consisted of 250 men, the
majority of whom were for Taft, and
that majority, acting through its ex-
ecutive committee, selected the Taft dele-
gates to the state convention. Mean-
time the city council of Seattle had re-
districted the city. It before had 250
precincts. Now substantially the same
territory was divided up into 351 pre-
cincts. The chairman of the county
committee was a Roosevelt man. He
had been given authority by general
resolution to fill vacancies occurring in
the committee. A general meeting of
the committee had been held after the
city council had directed the redistrict-
ing of the city, in which it was re-
solved, the chairman not dissenting
that representatives could not be se-
lected in the 351 new precincts un-
til an election was held in September,
1912. Thereafter and in spite of this
conclusion the chairman assumed the
right by his appointment to add to the
existing committee 131 precinct com-
mitteemen, and with these voting in
the committee it is claimed that a pri-
mary was ordered. There was so much
confusion in the meeting that this is
doubtful. However, the fact is that
the Taft men protested against any
action by a committee so constituted
on the ground that the chairman had
no authority to appoint the 131 new
committeemen. They refused to take
part in the primary, and so did the 131
Follette men. The newspapers re-
ported the number of votes in the primary
to be something over 3,000. The Roose-
velt committee showed by affidavit the
number to be 6,000 out of a usual total
Republican vote of 75,000. The action
of the chairman of the committee in

attempting to add 131 precinct men to
the old committee was, of course, be-
yond his power. The resolution au-
thorizing him to fill vacancies, of
course, applied only to those places
which became vacant after they had
been filled and clearly did not apply to
131 new precincts. It could not in the
nature of things apply to a change
from the old system to a complete new
system of precincts created by the city
council, because if they were to be
filled the entire number of 351 new
precincts different from the old must
be filled. One system could not be
made into the other by a mere addi-
tional appointment of 131 committeemen.
No lawyer will say that such
action by the committee thus consti-
tuted was legal. Therefore the action
which the lawful committee of 250 took
in electing Taft delegates who made a
majority in the state convention was
the only one which could be recognized
as valid.

CONTESTED DISTRICT DELE- GATES.

ALABAMA.

Ninth District.

The Ninth Alabama contest turned
on the question whether the chairman
of a district committee had power to
fill vacancies, whether a committee
man who had sent his resignation to
take effect only in case he was not
present, being present, should be pre-
vented from acting as committeeman,
and, third, on the identity of another
committeeman. The written resolu-
tion under which the right of the
chairman to appoint to vacancies was
claimed showed on its face that the
specific authority was written in in-
different writing and different colored
pencil between the lines. A number of
affidavits were filed by committeemen
who were present when the resolution
was passed to show that the resolu-
tion contained no such authority. This
gave rise to a question of fact upon
which a very large majority of both
the national committee and the com-
mittee on credentials held that the
lead pencil insertion was a forgery,
that the chairman did not have the au-
thority therefore to appoint to the
vacancies, and therefore the action of
his committee was not valid. This
made it necessary to reject the contest-
ants. The committee decided the two
other issues of fact before them in
favor of the Taft contention, although
the first decision was conclusive.

ARKANSAS.

Fifth District.

In the Fifth Arkansas the question
was one of the identity of one faction
or the other as the Republican party.
This convention followed the example
of the convention of 1908 in holding
that what was known as the holding
faction was not the Republican party,
that it was a defunct organization and
had only nominal life at the end of
each four years for the purpose of

using it in the national convention.
The contestants were therefore reject-
ed. It was shown that the other or
Taft had been in active existence as
the Republican party, had nominated
a local ticket and had run a congress-
man.

CALIFORNIA.

Fourth District.

The Fourth California presented this
question: Under the state law the dele-
gation, two from each district, was
elected on a general ticket, in a group
of twenty-six. Each delegate might
either express his presidential prefer-
ence or agree to vote for the presiden-
tial candidate receiving the highest
number in the state. In the Fourth
district the two candidates from that
district on the Taft ticket expressed
a preference for Taft, but did not
agree to vote for the candidates hav-
ing the highest state vote. These Taft
delegates in the Fourth district re-
ceived a majority of 200 more than
the Roosevelt delegates in that dis-
trict. The national call forbade any
law or the acceptance of any law
which prevented the election of dele-
gates by districts. In other words, the
call of the national convention was at
variance with the state law. The state
law sought to enforce the state unit
rule and required the whole twenty-
six delegates to be voted for all over
the state, assigning two to each dis-
trict on the ticket to abide the state
wide election, while the Republican
national convention has insisted upon
the unit of the district since 1880. That
has been the party law. This conven-
tion recognized the party law and held
it to be more binding than that of the
state law and allowed the two dele-
gates who had received in the Fourth
district a vote larger than their two
opponents assigned to that district, to
become delegates in the convention.
This was clearly lawful, for a state has
no power to limit or control the basis
of representation of a voluntary na-
tional party in a national convention.
The fact that President Taft by tele-
gram approved all the twenty-six dele-
gates as representing him is said to be
an estoppel against his claiming the
election of two of those delegates in
their Fourth district. What is there
inconsistent in his approving the can-
didacy of all his delegates and the
election of two of them? Why should
he be thus estopped to claim that part
of the law was imperative because in
conflict with the call of the convention?

INDIANA.

Thirteenth District.

In the Thirteenth Indiana there was
no question about the victory of the
Taft men, because the temporary chair-
man representing the Taft side was
succeeded to have been elected by one-
half a vote more than the Roosevelt
candidate. This one-half vote extended
through the riotous proceedings, and
although it was not as wide as a barn
door it was enough. The chairman put
the question as to electing the Taft
delegates, and after continuous objec-
tion lasting three hours declared the
vote carried. The Roosevelt men thus
prevented a roll call and then bolted.

KENTUCKY.

Seventh District.

In the Seventh Kentucky district the
total vote of the convention was 115.
There were contests from four coun-
ties, involving ninety-five votes. Ac-
cording to the rules of the party in
Kentucky, where two seats of creden-
tials are presented those delegates
whose credentials are approved by the
county chairman are entitled to partici-
pate in the temporary organization.
On the temporary roll the Taft chair-
man was elected by ninety-eight votes
and forty-seven votes were cast for
the Roosevelt candidate. The committee
on credentials was then appointed, con-
sisting of one member named by each
county delegation. The majority re-
port of the committee was adopted
unanimously by the convention, no de-
legation whose seats were contested
being permitted to vote on its own
case. As soon as the majority report
of the credentials committee had been
adopted, the Roosevelt adherents bolt-
ed. There was not the slightest reason
for sustaining the contest for Roosevelt
delegates.

Eighth District.

The Eighth Kentucky district was
composed of ten counties having 163
votes, of which eighty-two were neces-
sary to a choice. There was no con-
test in five of the counties, and al-
though the Roosevelt men claimed that
there was one in Spencer county no
contest was presented against the
seating of the regularly elected Taft
delegates from that county. This gave
the Taft delegates eighty-four votes, of
two more than were necessary for a
choice. In other words, assuming that
the Roosevelt men were entitled to all
the delegates from the counties in
which they filed contests in the dis-
trict convention there remained a clear
majority of uncontested delegates who
voted for the Taft delegates to Chi-
cago.

OKLAHOMA.

Third District.

In the Third Oklahoma district the
question of the validity of the seats of
the delegates turned on the constitu-
tion of the congressional committee,
which was made up of twelve Taft
men and seven Roosevelt men. The
chairman, Cochran, was a Roosevelt
man and attempted to prevent the ma-
jority of the committee from taking
action. The chairman was removed
and another substituted, and thereupon
the convention was duly called to order
on the temporary roll prepared by the
congressional committee, which was
made the permanent roll, and the two
Taft delegates to Chicago were duly
selected. Every county in the district
had its representation and vote in the
regular convention, and no person
properly accredited as a delegate was
excluded or debarred from participat-
ing in its proceedings. Cochran and
his followers bolted after his deposi-

Sample Primary Election Ballot

LINCOLN COUNTY, NEVADA

September 3rd, 1912.

INSTRUCTIONS TO VOTERS: Place a cross (X) in the square just below the name of the party whose candidates you desire to vote for.

The designation of more than one party will render your ballot void, and the failure to designate any party will render your ballot void if you vote for any candidate or candidates of more than one party.

To vote for a candidate of the party you have designated, make a cross (X) in the square at the right of the name of the person for whom you desire to vote.

Any vote for a candidate other than a candidate of the party you have designated will be disregarded.

DEMOCRATIC PARTY



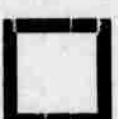
U. S. Senator	Vote for One
KEY PITTMAN	
Representative in Congress	Vote for One
CLAY TALLMAN	
Justice of Supreme Court	Vote for One
A. A. HEER	
PATRICK A. McCARRAN	
Long Term, Regent	Vote for Two
WALTER E. PRATT	
State Senator	Vote for One
JOS. CONAWAY	
CHAS. LEE HORSEY	
Member of the Assembly	Vote for Two
J. A. DENTON	
A. V. LEE	
JAS. E. PRICE	
W. T. STEWART SR.	
Treasurer and Clerk	Vote for One
CHAS. CULVERWELL	
Sheriff and Assessor	Vote for One
T. J. HARRINGTON	
J. A. NESBITT	
DAN J. RONNOW	
District Attorney	Vote for One
WM. E. ORR	
Recorder and Auditor	Vote for One
C. W. GARRISON	
Co. Commissioner, Short Term	Vote for One
JAMES RYAN	

REPUBLICAN PARTY



U. S. Senator	Vote for One
W. A. MASSEY	
Representative in Congress	Vote for One
A. C. FROHLICH	
E. E. ROBERTS	
Justice of the Supreme Court	Vote for One
JAMES M. LOCKHART	
Long Term, Regent	Vote for Two
A. A. CODD,	
Short Term, Regent	Vote for One
JAMES W. O'BRIEN	
State Senator	Vote for One
J. D. CAMPBELL	
W. B. PACE	
Member of the Assembly	Vote for Two
C. L. ALQUIST	
GEO. M. BAKER	
Treasurer and Clerk	Vote for One
H. E. FREUDENTHAL	
Sheriff and Assessor	Vote for One
P. A. DELMUE	
E. E. FULLER	
Recorder and Auditor	Vote for One
ANGUS G. BLAD	
Co. Commissioner, Long Term	Vote for One
LAWRENCE RICHARD	

SOCIALIST PARTY



U. S. Senator	Vote for One
G. A. STEELE	
Representative in Congress	Vote for One
JOHN E. WORDEN	
Long Term, Regent	Vote for Two
JOHN W. REEVES	
THOS. WOODLIFF, JR.	
Short Term, Regent	Vote for One
S. B. PRAY	

tion. Assuming that all the committee
who went on with him had the right
to act on the committee, it left the
committee standing, twelve for Taft
and seven for Roosevelt, so it was sim-
ply a question whether a majority of
the committee had the right to control
its action or a minority. The bolting
convention which Cochran led was
not attended by a majority of the duly
elected delegates to the convention. It
did not have the credentials from the
various counties, and its membership
was largely made up of bystanders
who had not been duly accredited by
any county in the district. Its action
was entirely without authority.

TENNESSEE.

Second District.

In the Second Tennessee district
there were fifty-nine delegates discon-
tested out of a possible total of 108 in
the convention. There were forty-nine
contested. The Roosevelt contestants
in the forty-nine refused to abide the
decision of the committee on creden-
tials and withdrew, leaving fifty-nine
uncontested delegates. These fifty-
nine delegates, part of whom were
Roosevelt men, remained in the con-
vention, appointed the proper commit-
tees, settled contests and proceeded to
select Taft delegates. There can be
no question about the validity there-
fore of their title.

The only remaining contests are the
nine districts from Texas of 1912.

First district was composed of eleven
counties, each county having one vote
except Chase county, which had two.
The executive committee, composed of
one representative from each county,
made up the temporary roll, and in the
contests filed from two counties sent
ed both delegates with one-half vote
each. The convention elected the two
Taft delegates, giving them ten and
one-quarter votes. Each county was
represented in this vote. A minority
representing one and three-quarters
votes bolted the regular convention
and held a rump meeting. The na-
tional committee by unanimous vote
decided the contest in favor of the
Taft delegate.

Second District.

In the Second Texas district there

were fourteen counties. Two counties
were found not to have held conven-
tions and one county to have no dele-
gates present. The convention was
then constituted by the delegations
that held regular credentials. The re-
port of the committee on credentials
was accepted upon roll call, and then
the representatives of five counties
withdrew from the hall. The repre-
sentatives of four of these counties
held a rump convention. The regular
convention remained in session several
hours, appointed the usual committees,
which retired and made their reports,
which were accepted, and elected two
Taft delegates to the national conven-
tion and certified their election in due

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